York Store.

[Established 1853.]

Semi-annual

Clearance

All Week.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

PLUNGED IN DENSE DARKNESS

Indianapolis Has Its First Experience with the New Light Contract.

It Develops That Those Expensive Luxuries Are Operated on What Is Known as the "Moonlight Schedule."

No Light When Luna Is Due, Regardless of Whether She Shines or Not.

Great Picnic for Footpads and Burglars in the Egyptian Darkness-Bound for Ten Years.

Last night the electric street-lights nearly all over the city went out about midnight, and the electric-light company was kept busy answering inquiries as to the cause. All inquirers received the same answer: "We entered upon our new contract to-night." "Is that contract for a moonlight sched-

ule?" was asked.

"Yes, that's what it is." The new electire light contract has never been published, and this "moonlight schednle" business has been very carefully concealed from the public. Last evening, when the lights were turned out, the sky was clouded and the city was left in Stygian darkness, It was a matter of general remark that this would afford the loveliest kind of a "snap" for the burglars and footpads that have been overrunning the city of late.

According to the "moonlight schedule" the lights are to be turned on only in the dark of the moon; that is to say, if the aimanac says it ought to be moonlight upon any evening the contracting company is to take it for granted that the moon is shining and the lights are not to be turned on though it may be raining and dark as pitch. The chief value in the electric light is the protection it affords to person and property, and by this scheme for half the hours of darkness the city is left without this protection. The city is bound up in this contract for ten years and cannot change it. It is paying \$85 per lamp, per year, for these moonlight" lights, while it formerly paid \$60 per year, per light, on an all-night schedule, moon or no

Great is this "business administration."

WAS CRUELLY ASSAULTED

Young Woman Knocked Down and Painfully Injured by a Ruffian.

Negro Accosted Her at the Mouth of an Alley on Second Street-Frightened Off by a Chance Rescuer.

About 11 o'clock last night, a young lady employed as a domestic at the home of Ferdinand Mayer, No. 590, North Delaware street, was brutally assaulted by a negro. who made his escape. The girl after spending the evening with friends started home slone. She boarded a North Illinois street car, and at Second street alighted, intending to walk home. She went east on Second stree, and as she passed the first alley a negro of burly proportions stepped from the mouth of the alley and accosted her. The girl, too frightened to speak, attempted to pass the man, when he deliberstely struck ber a blow with a brick-bat in the mouth. She fell to the ground and her assailant was preparing to further molest her, when another woman following a few paces behind screamed. A young man named Billingsly chanced to be in the vicinity, and hearing the cry of distress ran to the spot as the ruftian disappeared. The girl was helped home. where it was found she was suffering inprostrated with fright. The brutal blow had dislodged two of her teeth and out her face severely. The vicinity was very dark at the time of the assault, and it is hardly probable that the victim will be able to identify the man should he be captured.

Sixty Editors "Muzzled."

Philadelphia Press. The Milwaukee Sentinel prints a list of sixty editors of newspapers who have been appointed to office by the present administration. The offices range from a Cabinet portfolio down to a postoffice. The list is not printed because any fault can be found with this method of distributing the spoils, but only to show how President Cleveland's record compares with President Harrison's. During the latter's administration a great cry was made by the Democratic newspapers every time an editor was appointed to office, and the President was acsused of "muzzling editors" and "subsifizing the press," but no Democratic paper has anything to say on this subject now.

MR. WOOLLEN'S STATEMENT

The Controller's Narrative of the Causes of the Default on the City Bonds.

Correspondence and Conversations with Coffin & Stanton-No Arrangements Made-Forfeit Had a String to It.

Controller Woolen yesterday furnished for publication the following statement:
"To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

"Much having been said during the past week by the city press in relation to the sale of \$621,000 of Indianapolis refunding bonds. I deem it proper to give the public a full statement of matters growing out of this

I deem it proper to give the public a full statement of matters growing out of this sale; hence this communication.

"The 26th day of last May was the day named in the ordinance for the receiving of bids for these bonds, and on the opening of the bids (there were five received) it was tound that the bid of Coffin & Stanton, of New York, was the best—it being par for the whole issue. The ordinance authorizing the bonds provided that the successful bidder should deposit with the controller a certified check, on a reputable bank, in favor of the city for 5 per cent. of the bid as an earnest of good faith, and also give me the right to reject any and all bids. Before opening the bids I stated that I should require the best bidder to give me a satisfactory local guarautee that he would within ten days (the time named in the ordinance) deposit with the controller the certified check, and in case this was not done by noon of that day I should reject the bid and consider the others made. I did this because the time to readvertise the bonds would have been too short, had the bidder failed to put up the forfeit. Messrs. Coffin & Stanton gave the required guarantee, and within ten days gave me a certificate of deposit for \$31,050 (being 5 per cent. of \$621,000) issued by one of the banks of this city in favor of the city treasurer, whereupon I surrendered the guarantee to the makers.

"On the day the bonds were sold I gave the representative of Coffin & Stanton the opinion of City Auditor Jones as to their legality, a copy of the ordinance authorizing their issuance, a copy of the city charter and some other papers connected with the bond matter.

"On the 13th of June I received from "On the 13t

with the bond matter. "On the 18th of June I received from

Coffin & Stanton a letter saying: 'We inclose herewith copy of opinion of our attorney, calling for certain papers, which we trust you will immediately obtain and forward to us.' "The opinion of their attorney is as

"I have examined the ordinances of the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis, rela-tive to its refunding bonds dated July 1, 1893, to the amount of \$621,000. "I have also examined the laws of the State of Indiana relative to such refunding bonds, being particularly Chapter 97 of the laws of

"The ordinance passed by the Common Coun-eil which anthorizes the issue and sale of these bonds is drawn in strict conformity with the provisions of the State law, and so far as it re-lates to the issuance of the bonds, is strictly legal and proper.
"I would, however, call your attention to the

fact that certain requirements in the ordinance are necessary in order to complete the set of papers, among which I will mention the follow-"First-Proof of publication of the advertise-

ments for bids upon the bonds in the Indianapolis Sentinel, and the Indianapolis Journal for two consecutive days. "Second-A certificate from the City Con-troller to the effect that he has examined the bids and has awarded the bonds to Coffin & Stanton, they being the highest and best bidders

"It would also be well to have a copy of general ordinance No. 15, of 1893, which is repealed by this ordinance and which authorized the issuance of the refunding bonds at a lower rate of interest. "With these papers I think the record will be

"On the day of the receipt of this paper ! obtained from the Indianapolis Sentinel and the Indianapolis Journal, which had published the advertisement asking for proposals for the purchase of the bonds, copies of the advertisement, to which were attached affidavite of the proper persons, naming the date of the publications. In addition I sent a certified copy of the following entry upon the record of the Controller's office and a copy of the ordinance asked for, to wit: ordinance No. 15.

"OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER, "INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26, 1893. "This was the day named by advertisement in the Indianapolis Sentinel and Indianapolis Journal for the opening of bids for the sale of \$621,000 of the city's four-and-a-half-per-cent. thirtyyear refunding bonds, to be dated July 1, 1893.
At 9 o'clock A. M., the hour named for the opening of the bids, the following bids were opened:
"1. From N. W. Harris & Co., for the whole

issue, \$615,537.

"2. From Lamprecht Bros. & Co., at 9318 cents on the dollar or par less 18 per cent. com-"3. From Indiana Trust Company, for the whole issue, \$608,580. "4. From Campbell, Wild & Co., for the whole issue, \$609,000.

"5. From Coffin & Stanton, par for the whole "The bid of Coffin & Stanton being the best bid made, the Controller announced that the bonds would be awarded to them, provided they would file with him a satisfactory guarantee for their good faith, whereupon they filed such a guarantee, and the bonds were awarded to them on their bid, to wit, par for the whole issue.

"WILLIAM WESLEY WOOLLEN.

"City Controller. "These papers completed the record, and their receipt by Coffin & Stanton was acknowledged in their letter to me of June 2.

"On the 16th of June (money close and dear) I received from Mr. L. B. Gleason a letter dated June 14. asking me whether the \$21,000 bonds taken up by the city April 1 were purchased by the sinking fund and kept uncanceled until the time of issning the \$521,000 bonds, or whether they were purchased for the purpose of cancellation and were so canceled. "I replied as follows:

"I have your favor of 14th inst., and have care fully considered its contents. "The \$21,000 of 8 per cent. bonds due April 1 were taken up by the city out of money in the treasury available at that time and canceled. This was done that all the city's bonds hereafter issued should be payable January and While the city had the money to take them up temporally no pro-vision had been made for their permanent retirement and the money paid for them is necessary to meet the city's current expenditures. Had the city's bonded limit been reached, these bonds would have been refunded in April, but as it was not, they were paid off. "By reference to my report to the Mayor at the commencement of the fiscal year (see Coun-

cil proceedings, page 188) you will see that the total taxable property of the city last year was \$99,124,695. By Section 30 of our charter act, the city has power to borrow money not exceeding 2 per cent. of her taxable property. This would authorize her to make a bonded debt of \$1,982,493. From the report heretofore named (see Council proceedings, page 186) the total bonded debt of the city, including the \$21,000 paid, was \$1,905,500. Deduct this and \$1,884,-500 remains. Thus it will be seen that in addition to the \$600,000 bonds issued to pay the equal amount due July 1, the city has the legal power to issue \$97.993 of bonds, or \$76,993 more than the \$21,000 authorized. "The \$621,000 of bonds have been authorized and sold in accordance with the provision of

Section 31 of the charter act. Section 38 au-

U. S. Govt. Tests

of Baking Powders.

The official analyses of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Chemistry, Bulletin 13, on baking powders, show that of all baking powders examined, but six were found to be genuine cream of tartar powders, and the strength of these, as follows:

Cleveland's (pure and strongest)

The others, on account of excess of starch, or improper manufacture, contained only

LEAVENING GAS. 12.88 per cent. f11.13 " 8.03

All the remaining baking powders, some of which claim to be pure, perfectly pure, or "absolutely pure," are shown by the same report to contain alum of ammonia or other substitute for cream of tartar.

thorized the issuance of refunding bonds to be governed by the provisions of the second preceding section (No. 31), 'so far as the same are applicable.' It certainly can make no difference what the city calls her bonds, and if the \$600,000 of bonds due July 1 should be taken up (and your clients can see that the amount of money is left with Winslow, Lanier & Co. for that purpose), there can be, in my opinion, no question of the legality of the whole issue of the \$621,000 bonds. In this I am sustained by our Mayor,

bonds. In this I am sustained by our Mayor, who is an ex-circuit judge and a good lawyer, and by our city attorney. If any of the facts named in this letter are necessary to your final conclusion in the premises, you may consider this an official paper from the finance department of our city government. "On the 22d of June (money geting tighter and tighter) I received a letter from Mr. Glesson, saying, 'I commend this question (the objection to the \$21,000 bonds) to the careful consideration of your Mayor and city attorney, and would suggest that you ask them to reply promptly."

"I replied as follows:

"I received this morning your letter of the 19th inst., and have noted the contents.
"Mr. Jones, the city attorney, is in Chicago, and will not be home until the last of the week. Messrs. Cottin & Stanton have a letter from him saying the ordinance authorizing the issue of the \$621,000 bonds was prepared by him; that the issue is regular and the bonds are binding

obligations of the city. obligations of the city.

"I can't see that a second opinion will add strength to the first, but were he here I should ask him for it. He is the head of the law department of the city and I should think the city would be bound by what he says upon all legal questions. I have read your letter to Mayor Bullivan and he will write Mesers. Coffin & Stanton upon the subject of the law.

"Thus matters stood until Monday night, June 26, when Mr. John P. Frenzel came to June 26, when Mr. John P. Frenzei came to my house and showed me a dispatch from Coffin & Stanton to him, saying that the whole issue was illegal, and asking him to confer with Mr. Wykes (their representative) in the matter. Next morning I had a conference with the Mayor on the subject, and, as a result, City Attorney Jones. Deputy Treasurer Moore and myself started to New York with the bonds and the interest on all the city's bonds due July 1. They were delivered to Winslow, Lanier & Co., Thursday afternoon. Friday morning the City Attorney and myself called on Coffin & Stanton, and told them that the bonds were in the hands of Winslow, Lanier & Co., ready for delivery the next day. Mr. Coffin introduced us to a gentleman named Earb (i think that was what he called him) and said, 'Now, Mr. Earb, give the gentleman

Mr. Earb, give the gentleman your opinion upon the legality of the bonds.' For some minutes he and Mr. Jones discussed the legal aspects of the and during the conversation Mr. Eart said there was an informality in the issuance of the \$21,000 bonds which could be corrected by an action of the City Council, and that he had no idea the objection would have been raised had the money market remained in a normal condition. remarked: 'You lawyers differ. I have in my possession an opinion of one of Messrs. Coffin & Santon's lawyers, saying that the bonds were strictly legal and proper.' To this neither the lawyer nor Mr. Coffin, who was present, made any reply. I then said I had come to New York, not to argue legal questions, but to deliver the bonds, and see that they were paid for. Mr. Coffin then said we would talk of the matter which had brought me to New York. He said he could take up \$221,000 of the bonds, but not the whole issue. He asked me to go to Winslow, Lanier & Co., and make arrangements for the carrying of \$2.0,000 of the bonds for thirty days, and \$200,000 for forty-five days; that, if I could do this, he would take the \$621,000. I went to Winslow, Lanier & Co., and laid the matter before them, and asked their help. They agreed to furnish \$400,000 for thirty days and gave me their terms. I returned to Coffin & Stanton and gave them the figures. Mr. Coffin said that he would stand the rate, but the margin required was too hard. He remarked that he thought he could do better, and would see Winslow, Lanier & Co. himself. He left, and while he was gone Mr. Wykes, the man who represented the firm at the purchase of the bonds, said to me, in Mr. Jones's presence, that he knew it was impossible for Cottin & Stanton to comply with the requirements of Winslow, Lanier & Co., as to margins. In a short time Mr. Coffin returned, and I

could do was to see the bonds were delivered and paid for. Believing it useless to remain longer with Coffin & Stanton I went to the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., to see if I could not get them to take up the old bonds as they came in, and hold them until the city could make further arrangements. They declined to do this, but said they would loan the city the money for thirty days, naming the rates, but I told them I had no authority to borrow money for the city or execute any obligation to bind her not authorized by the Council. They then said they would see the holders when the bonds were presented for payment and acquaint them with the facts, and no doubt they would be satisfied to hold the bonds for awhile. They did this in several instances, and told me that the explanation was satisfactory to the holders. They themselves to me the subject, saying that no blame could, or would lie against the city when the matter was explained; that her action had been careful and prudent. Mr. Coffin called on me about 11 o'clock Saturday at Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s office and told me that he could take care of \$200,000 more of the bonds, leaving but \$200,000 unprovided for. Mr. Jones informs

told him that the only thing

me that after this a representative of Coffin & Stanton came to him and said they could "Last Wednesday Mr. Wykes, Coffin & Stanton's representative, was in Indianapolis, and sent a gentleman to Mayor Sullivan to ask him to write me at New York urging me to help them raise the money to take the bonds.

"The Mayor's letter is as follows: "I believe from what I have learned to-day from the bearer of this letter, Mr. Hunter Wykes, that if you should use your influence with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., because of the long-standing relations between their house and the city of Indianapolis, and also similar relations of many years' standing with the State of Indiana, and a great many other cities in this State, to the effect that they assist you in this emergency by carrying for Messrs. Collin & Stanton say \$400,000 of the bonds at fifteen days call, that the entire exchange can be con-

"I understand that Stanton & Coffin could raise \$221,000 of the total, but claim it is absolutely impossible to make any arrangement at the present for the balance.

"In the interest of all concerned it seems to me that an intimate co-operation between you and Messrs. Coffin & Stanton, taking into consideration your acquaintance with Mr. Charles Lanier, of the banking firm, would result in a complete success of the entire negotiation, and I therefore suggest that you use your utmost endeavors in that direction

"This letter was delivered to me in New York last Friday moning by Mr. Wykes. "I believe that Coffin & Stanton are trying hard to get the owners of the outstanding bonds to hold them for a while-agreeing to take the bonds themselves at a premium and in the meantime are seeking to find a market for the four-and-one-half's. "Should money become easy they may be able to do this, but I much fear that it will be a long time before they will be able to dispose of the four-and-one-half-percents. at a profit.

"Coffin & Stanton advertised the four-aud one-half-per-cents, for sale in the New York Financial Chronicle, and thereby indorsed the legality of their issue, as it is not probable that they would offer a bond for sale that they knew was not valid. It is apparent to the dullest comprehension that the legal question was sprung to break the force of their failure to take up the bonds at the time and place agreed upon.

"This failure of Coffin & Stanton to take the bonds has placed the city in a very appoying position, and one from which she must be extricated at the earliest possible moment. WILLIAM WESLEY WOOLLEN, "City Controller."

Forfeit Had a String to It. Much has been said about the fact that the city holds a forfeit of \$31,050 put up by Coffin & Stanton, but it appears that the city has nothing. It had only a certificate of deposit in the Merchants' National Bank, and when City Treasurer Backus sought to withdraw that deposit, payment was refused. J. P. Frenzel, president of the bank, exhibited an order from Coffin & Stanton ordering payment upon it stopped, and he notified the other banks not to accept it. If the city wants to get that money it will have to sue for it.

St. Louis manufactures increased more rapidly during the eighties than those of eral of the largest and best employed fac-tories in the world. Visitors to the World's Fair should make their arrangements so as to visit St. Louis on the way and remain in the city at least long enough to see its magniticent commercial and other buildings and to partake of the hospitality which has made the city famous throughout the entire continent

GLIMAX BAKING POWDER

IS ON TOP BECAUSE

No other Good

No other Cheap

Costs less than Half and pleases much better

than the over-priced and over-"endorsed" kinds.

In Cans. At your Grocer's HOW THEY CELEBRATED IT

Judge for yourself.

Various Amusements and Diversions That Marked the "Ever Glorious."

Parks and Race Track Entertained Most of the People-Irish-American Picnic -Street Cars Loaded.

There was the usual amount of noise on the ga-lor-lous Fourth yesterday, but the day was noted for the lack of any formal celebration. There is a legend that some grey-haired patriot goes over into the courthouse yard on the morning of each Independence day and begins to fire a rusty cannon at the imaginary British, retreating, however, just before the "dawn's early light." People who live in the neighborhood of the courthouse heard his cannonading before they arose, but when the first citizen appeared on the street he only saw a few small boys with an old anvil. After the heat of the day was well on, the small boys carted the anvils away, and the initial observance of the day was over. Cadmus, or whoever it was that invented books, is called blessed, but the man who invented fire crackers was generally stigmatized, condemned and cursed by folks who own horses in Indianapolis. There were numerous small runaways and minor accidents as a result of the careless use of these popping little devils. Despite the stringency of the money market each small boy seemed to believe that it behooved him to fire no less than a bunch at a time. Noise was the desideratum. Bombs were in demand, and throughout the day and night their frightful echoes were heard between the build-

ings of the down-town districts. Half the people in Indianapolis seemed to have gone to the races and the other half evidently enjoyed themselves in private pienics and outing at the parks in the suburbs. Many went to Fairview and Armstrong parks, many went fishing up or down the river and many went out of town on the railroads. Society pionics were numerous. At Armstrong Park the Irish-American Society entertained a large gathering. In the evening the skies were illuminated in every direction with the

light of rockets. At the Reformatory and Woman's Prison. There was brightness and cheer indoors and out at the reformatory yesterday. Bright bunting of red, white and blue was twined from tree to tree, and flags floated from windows and flagstafts. A large platform, garly decorated with bunting and vines and flowers, was erected on the eastern lawn, and benches and chairs were placed around it to accommodate the inmates and guests. The exercises commenced with a recital of the Declaration of Independence, by one of the girls, which was followed by recitations and songs. Every girl wore a Fourth-of-July badge and a scarf of red, white and blue. Some fine drills were given with flags to the music of French harps. Altogether, it was as pretty a celebration of the day as one could wish

Extra preparations had been made for breakfast and dinner, and the decorations in the dining rooms of flowers and vines added greatly to the enjoyment of all. The evening brought the children again to new drills and supper on the lawn. Miss Keely and her efficient corps of officers were indefatigable in their efforts in behalf of the inmates and the members of the board. Mrs. Charles M. Walker, Miss Ream, and Miss Roache entered heartily into the spirit of the day, with young and old. The prisoners were brought to the lawn. while the children were at dinner, and, in their turn, enjoyed the bright colors, which the day brought with it and sang songs. Late innovations in this institution are of a progressive nature and bear marked advancement toward a broader spirit.

Heavy Street-Car Traffic. Never in its history has the street-rail road system been so heavily taxed as yesterday. The heavy traffic began early in the morning and it was after midnight when the last Fairview Park carcame down Illinois street, loaded to the guards. Strange as it may seem, the race track was not the most popular resort of the city yesterday. Fairview Park entertained nearly twice as many people and Armstrong Park nearly registers of the street-railcompany show that 20,000 people were carried to Fairview, twelve thousand to the races and ten thousand to Armstrong Park. The company gave free fireworks at Fairview last night and the cars were packed and thronged all eve-With so much traffic the schedules naturally suffered not a little. People often had to wait long intervals for cars and

or three trains in a bundle. Irish-American Picnic. By far the largest attempt at general celebration was at Armstrong Park, where an all day and evening picnic was held under the auspices of the Irish-American Club. with Messrs. John Agnew, John Sharkey. Edward Notan, Con Kelly and M. J. Burns as a committee on arrangements. Fully ten thousand people were on the grounds during the day and evening, and yet, with all this vast crow there were no serious

then they would come along in flocks, two

disturbances. Baseball and dancing were the amusements of the morning. In the afternoon the Weber Zonaves, Knights of St. John and Commandery No. 1, Knights of Father Matthew, engaged in a competitive drill. At night there was an elaborate display of fireworks.

Speeches on Liberty by Prisoners. The Fourth was celebrated at the workhouse with becoming grandenr and in mannerbefitting the institution. At noon Superintendent Anderson invited the inmates to a sumptous dinner and after the meat had been partaken of the freedom of the halls and corridors was tendered the prisoners. The atternoon was spent in various patriotic ways and many eloquent speeches were made by the prisoners upon the glorious possibilities of this land of the

Caledonian Quoiting Club. Members of the I. C. Q. C., with their wives, families, sweetbearts and friends, held their annual pionic on the Fourth.

Have You Been to the W-'s F-?

No? Then you're going! When you go you will need to shape up and have a metropolitan appearance. If the clothes are the right kind of merchant-tailor wear, such as we make, you will be proof against allurements from bunko and the other snares that beset the verdant-looking pilgrim.

We are now making up \$30 and \$35 Suitings into handsome suits at only

\$20 and \$25.

Let us show you these fabrics.

KAHN TAILORING

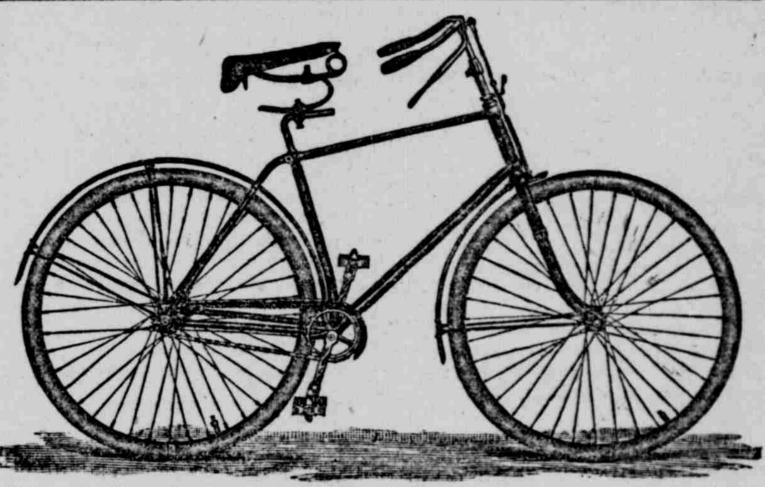
22 and 24 East Washington Street.



Successors to J. B. McElwaine & Co, and Geo. A. Richards.

WROUGHT-IRON PIPE.

GAS, STEAM AND WATER GOODS.



We Sell the Cheapest Bicycles in Indiana

This is an ALL STEEL FULL BALL BEARING WHEEL, with PNEUMATIC TIRES, at \$75-former price \$100. Don't fail to examine

HAY & WILLITS, Exclusive Agents, 70 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET.

Want Filler 5 Cents a Line.

If you want a Situation, a Good Servant, a Faithful Clerk, a Desirable Boarding Place, or prompt-pay Lodgers, write just what you want, plainly, in the blanks below. Cut this out, and send stamps or silver at FIVE CENTS FOR SIX WORDS, to

SPECIAL COUPON			ing less than 10 cents.		
				dik es	

The place selected was the walnut grove surrounding Mr. James Goodlet's beautiful suburban home, just west of Haughville. A special train on the C., H. & D., kindly placed at the club's disposal by its president, Alexander Galloway, superintendent of the road, carried the 250 picnickers right to the grounds. Scottish games and field sports, with music, dancing and croquet, were engaged in. As there were prizes offered in all the games, they were hotly contested. A fine display of fireworks in the evening closed the most enjoyable outing that this popular club has

BLOODY FIGHT BETWEEN WOMEN.

Mrs. Saines Found Roda Baker Drinking with Her Husband and Trouble Began to Brew.

Mary Saines and Roda Baker, two young colored women, residing above the Yellow Bridge, fought a bloody battle at the corner of Mississippi and Third streets, yesterday afternoon, to the edification of a large crowd of resident witnesses. Mrs. Saines is quite black, while her antagonist boasts of a rich safiron bue, which, doubtless, had something to do with the alienation of the affections of the husband of the Saines woman.

For some time trouble has been brewing between the women, and yesterday Mrs. Saines donned her war clothes and went in search of her rival, whom she found in Ferrell's wine room, at the corner of Mississippi and Seventh. She was in the act of tossing off a glass of sparkling sherry, and had just tipped her good health to Horace Seines when the wife of the latter entered. Horace, with the sly craft of his race, disappeared on the impromptu appearance of his wife, and left the two women to fight it out, which they did after repairing to the

sidewalk. For several minutes the atmosphere was highly colored with hair and hoop skirts. and Mrs. Sames was administering severe punishment to the fickle Roda, when patroiman Klinger made a burried entrance on the scene. He separated and arrested the women, but not until the Baker woman had suffered the loss of an earring, which the frenzied Mrs. Saines had violently snatched from her ear, regardless of the tearing flesh.

CITY NEWS NOTES

All Bible students who are interested in the coming millennium are invited to meet with the Iridentatists to-night at 30 Circle street. Dr. Jenckes will lead,

Mr. David Cathro, of the New York store, met with quite a severe accident at the Caledonian Club picnic yesterday. While engaged in one of the games he slipped, badly spraining his right wrist. Fortunately no benes were broken. PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Mason, of Indiapapolis, are stopping at Hotel Windermere, Chicago. MANDERBACH-M'NEES.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FARMLAND, Ind., July 4 .- Mr. John Manderbach, of Winchester, and Miss Lula B. McNees, of Indianapolis, were married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. MoNees in this city last night. The bride is the daughter of J. H. McNees, ex-clerk of Farmland, but now of Indianapolis. Rev. Samuel McNees, of the Christian Church.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, July 4 .- For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Local thunderstorms; southerly winds.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, July 4. . Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 7 A. M. 30.07 67 47 N'east Pt. Cl'dy. 0.00 7 P. M. 29.90 78 49 East Clear. 0.00 Maximum temperature, -; minimum temperature, 56. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for July 4, 1893:

Mean..... Departure from normal..... 0.00 -0.46Excess or deficiency since July 1 Excess or defloiency since Jan. 1 -385 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Hard to Keep Together.

The meeting of Congress in August may break up or disarrange a great many dogday mountain top and seaside calculations, Even the stress of the financial situation and the necessity for relief through legislation will hardly avail to keep a quorum of members in their seats. There is a probability that Congress may not do more than to organize and authorize the President to suspend silver purchases. Then the statesmen may take a recess, leaving to the committees appointed the work of digesting new legislation and getting it into shape for discussion and final action in the regu-

Beware the Tree During Thunderstorms. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4 .- While standunder a tree ten miles south of here a 8 o'clock this morning, Irvin Clark, aged nineteen, and Frank Paullin, aged thirteen, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. Mrs. Irving Clark and Miss Minnie Clark, who were with the boys, were stunned and lay under the tree for an hour before they re-

gained consciousness. "ADMIRAL," The most successful innovation to the eigarette